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REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

1. In the above referenced Office Action, the Examiner rejected claims 1-7 and 11-19 under 35 USC § 103 (a) as being unpatentable over Everett (U.S. Patent No. 6,220,510) in view of Ulery (U.S. Patent No. 7,036,118). The Examiner has objected to claims 8-10 as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims. The rejections and objections have been traversed and, as such, the applicant respectfully requests reconsideration of the allowability of claims 1-19.

2. Claims 1-7 and 11-19 have been rejected under 35 USC § 103 (a) as being unpatentable over Everett (U.S. Patent No. 6,220,510) in view of Ulery (U.S. Patent No. 7,036,118). The applicant respectfully disagrees with this rejection and the reasoning thereof.

Everett teaches an IC card that stores multiple applications and each application, when executed is allocated a memory space for its associated data. (See column 3, lines 26-31) When two applications need to communicate during the same transaction, a system architecture is required to process both applications in an efficient and secure manner. Also, transferred data may be exposed to unwanted third party access. The solution to this problem, provided by the current invention, is to selectively interrupt the execution of applications in a secure manner. This allows the integrity of the applications' data to be maintained and allows the best utilization of the available memory space in the IC card. (See column 3, lines 50-62)

Everett further teaches that an application abstract machine (AAM), a term for the memory allocation and organization for the data stored by each application, is created for each application stored on the IC card, which is executed by the processor on the card. Each application has a data memory space which is virtually allocated and mapped onto the physical memory addresses available in the IC card memories. At a general level, each AAM space created for each application being executed includes two separate address spaces, one for the program code itself and one for the program data which is

stored and/or used by the application. The programmed data address space is divided into three segments: a static segment, a dynamic segment, and a public segment, which are described in more detail with reference to Figure 1. (See column 4, lines 7-27)

Everett teaches that the static segment stores the application's non-volatile data (column 5, lines 49-50); the dynamic segment stores the application's volatile or temporary data (column 6, lines 8-9); and the public segment is used for command and response data being passed between and IFD and an application (column 8, lines 21-23).

As such, Everett is teaching an IC card that stores multiple applications and securely transfers data between the applications. To achieve this, an AAM creates AAM memory space for storing the program code of the application and for storing the application's data. The AAM memory space for storing the application's data is divided into three sections, static, dynamic, and public. The public section stores the data that is transferred between the applications, where the transferring is done in an interrupt manner. [emphasis added]

Everett does not teach or suggest allocating a first portion of a first memory as a static section to store a main program which uses functional programs stored in a second memory; and allocating a second portion of the first memory as a dynamic section to store other programs, the dynamic section including a plurality of overlay spaces to overlay the functional programs loaded from the second memory to conserve memory capacity of the first memory as is claimed in claim 1. [emphasis added]

Combining the teachings of Everett with Ulery fail the render claim 1 obvious.

Claims 2-5 are dependent upon claim 1 and introduce additional patentable subject matter. The applicant believes that the reasons that distinguish claim 1 over the present rejection are applicable in distinguishing claims 2-5 over the same rejection.

Claim 6 has been amended to include the limitations of claims 7 and 8.

The applicant believes that the reasons that distinguish claim 1 over its rejection are applicable in distinguishing claims 11-14 over their rejection.

The applicant believes that the reasons that distinguish claim 1 over its rejection are applicable in distinguishing claims 15-19 over their rejection.

For the foregoing reasons, the applicant believes that claims 1-6 and 9-19 are in condition for allowance and respectfully request that they be passed to allowance.

The Applicant hereby rescinds any disclaimer of claim scope made in the parent application or any predecessor application in relation to the instant application. The Examiner is advised that any such previous disclaimer and the prior art that it was made to avoid, may need to be revisited. Further, the claims in the instant application may be broader than those of a parent application. Moreover, the Examiner should also be advised that any disclaimer made in the instant application should not be read into or against the parent application.

The Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned by telephone or facsimile if the Examiner believes that such a communication would advance the prosecution of the present invention.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED,

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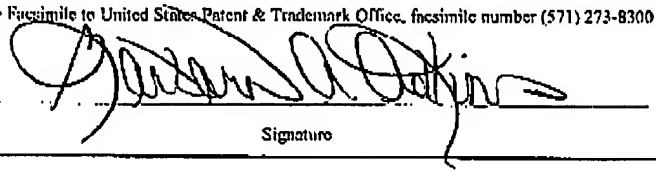
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